THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865. NO. 85

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square,	1 day,			$ 1 00
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1	"	2 "		6 00
1	"	3 "		8 00
1	"	1 month,		10 00
1	"	2 "		15 00
1	"	3 "		20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month,		$20 00
" "	2	"		30 00
" "	3	"		40 00
Half Column	1	"		30 00
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" "	3	"		50 00
One Column	1	"		50 00
" "	2	"		75 00
" "	3	"		100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisemenst inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

Checking Prespiration—Facts Which Everybody Ought to Know.

Edward Everett became overheated in testifying in a court room, went to Faneuil Hall, which was cold, sat in a draft of air until his turn came to speak: "but my hands and feet were ice, my lungs on fire. In this condition I had to go and spend three hours in the court room." He died in less than a week from thus checking the perspiration. It was enough to kill any man.

Professor Mitchell, while in a state of perspiration in yellow fever, the certain sign of recovery, left his bed, went into another room, became chilled in a moment and died the same night.

If while perspiring, or while warmer than usual from exercise or heated room, there is a sudden exposure to still, cold air, to raw, damp atmosphere, or to a draught, whether at an open window or door, or street corner, the inevitable result is a violent and instaneous closing of the pores of the skin, by which waste and impure matter, which were making their way out of the system, are compelled to seek an exit through some weaker part. The idea is presented by saying that the cold had settled in that part.—To illustrate:

A lady was about getting into a small boat to cross the Delaware; but wishing first to get an orange at a fruit-stand, she ran up the banks of the river, and on her return to the boat found herself much heated, for it was summer; but there was a little wind on the water and her clothes soon felt cold, which settled on her lungs, and within the year she died of consumption.

A strong man was working in a garden in May, feeling rather tired about noon, he sat down in the shade of the house and fell asleep; he woke up chilly, inflammation of the lungs followed, ending, after two years of great suffering in consumption. On opening his chest there was such an extensive decay; that the yellow matter was scooped out by the cupful.

A lady, after being unusually busy all day, found herself heated and tired towards sundown of a summer's day. She concluded to take a drive to town in an open vehicle. The ride made her uncomfortably cool, but she warmed herself up by an hours shopping, when she turned homeward; it being late in the evening she found herself more decidedly chilly than before. At midnight she had pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs,) and in three months she had the ordinary symptoms of confirmed consumption.

A young lady rose from her bed on a November night, and leaned her arm on the cold window sill, to listen to a serenade. Next morning she had pneumonia, and suffered the horrors of asthma for a long life.

Multitudes of women loose health and life every year, in one or more ways, by busying themselves in a warm kitchen until weary, and then throwing themselves on a bed or sofa, without covering, and perhaps in a room without fire; or by removing the out clothing, and perhaps change the dress for a common one, as they entered the house after a walk or a shopping. The rule should be invariably to go at once into a warm room and keep on all the clothing for at least five or ten minutes, until the forehead is perfectly dry. In all weathers, if you have to walk and ride on any occasion, do the riding first.

Hall's Journal.

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

I HAVE divided this collection district into divisions as follows: 1st division to include Anson and Union counties; 2d do Stanly and Cabarrus; 3d do Rowan; 4th do. Davidson; 5th do. Davie and Yadkin; 6th do Forsythe and Stokes; 7th do. Surry. Allegany and Ash; 8th do. Wilkes; 9th do. Iredell; 10th do. Mecklenburg; 11th do. Gaston and Lincoln; 12th do. Catawba and Alexander; 13th do. Cleaveland; 14th do Rutherford, Polk and McDowell; 15th do. Burke and Caldwell; 16th do. Wautauga, Yancy and Mitchell; 17th do. Buncombe and Madison; 18th do. Henderson and Transylvania; 19th do Haywood and Jackson; 20th do. Macon. Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant assessor of the same: provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ... of .... County of .... and State of .... do solemnly .... that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further ..... that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

..... and subscribed before me, this ..... day of ....., A. D. 1864.

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

d1f82

H'D Q'RS POST SALISBURY,
SALISBURY, Aug. 28, 1865.

General Orders, No. 3.

THE promiscuous discharging of fire-arms by soldiers or citizens, within the limits of the town of Salisbury, must be discontinued at once.

The Police Guard will promptly arrest all who violate this order.

By command of

JASPER PACKARD,
Col. Com'dg Post

HENRY C. LONG,
1st Lieut and Act'g Post Ad'jt. 6td81.

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the bar.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned wil give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.
Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON.

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICE.

SALISBURY, N. C,
August 16th 1865.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD, will hold its next regular meeting in Statesville, N. C. Commencing the 13th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. RUMPLE, *Stated Clerk.*

[t-72]

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6.25 p. m Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL	GOING WEST	ACCOMODATION.
Leave Raleigh	7 40 p. m	Leave Raleigh 6.00 a. m.
" Gre'nsb'ro	2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro 12.50 p m
" Salisbury	6 45 "	" Salisbury 5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte	10.10 "	Arrive Charlotte 7.00. "

GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte	3 00 p m	Leave Charlotte	5 25 a m
" Salisbury	6 25 "	" Salisbury	9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro	10 15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro	1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh	4 30 a m	Arrive Raleigh	7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a. m stopping at Shops over night.

The mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES.
Eng. & Sup't.

(tf-67)

THE
Underwriters' Agency
OF NEW YORK,
CASH ASSETS,
Three Million Dollars,
ISSUE POLICIES OF
Fire & Marine Insurance
Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable
CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE
ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.—tfd77

Webster's Spelling Books

FOR SALE AT THE BANNER PRINTING Office. Also, our own series—Spellers, Readers, Grammers, Arithmetics, &c., &c. tf-75

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.,

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received, such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. July 5-d6m

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright,

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIE of School Books, consisting of Primers. Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by pub ishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug. 10th t.5—3mo.

Good News! Good News!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.

ARE at their old stand Jenkin's corner. Old times have come agai, and they would invite City and Country Merchants to call and examine their stock of

Dry Goods. Clothing, Hats and Caps,

and a large and general variety of GOODS of every kind and description.

We receive from the Northern Markets the latest styles of goods

WEEKLY BY EXPRESS.

☞ PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.

3wd70 Jenkin's Corner.

Home Intelligence Office.

IN ORDER to meet a want in the community at large, the undersigned has opened an office to assist persons in procuring good servants, and servants in procuring good homes, for the present or ensuing year. Those wishing employment will find it greatly to their interest to call and have their names registered, with certificates of recommendation.

Office—Register office in the Court House.
Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M.

A. JUDSON MASON.

For reference—Jas. H Enniss, Mayor; Dr. Wm H. Howerton. tfd76-tfw2

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, JR.

Election 21st. September.

We give up our editorial column to-day to the report of the meeting of the Stockholders of the Western N. C. R. R., given by our associate, who went to Newton. Hear him!

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western N. C. Rail Road at Newton.

Pursuant to notice the train left this city on Thursday morning to convey the Stockholders to the meeting at Newton. It was a beautiful day and many lady members of the Stockholders families availed themselves of this opportunity to ride. We were quite happy at starting and delighted with the company in which we were, but as the train stopped at station after station, it became uncomfortable and ere we had gone many miles, we were compelled to relinquish our seat to a lady who never thanked us who had with her one negro, three babies, two boxes and four baskets. We stood up the balance of the way, but managed to get a seat temporarily so as to be able to view the few miles of road winding around the waters of the Catawba. As we went across the bridge, saved from the flames of Stoneman by the energy of the late Superintendent the following story was told. "On the surrender of Lee, three gallant officers from Catawba county, stood gazing on the ruin of the grand army and the wreck of all their hopes. One said I will not live in this county, I shall go to the trans Mississippi. By the Lord says another, I am going to the trans Catawba." However this is a digression. We at last reached Newton, and found quite a pleasant looking place. The people seemed kind and hospitable, but they all have a queer idea up there. Every gentleman you meet points with countenance glowing with pride, and gratification and says to you in broken voice, see that grove, there where the Court-house is. We saved that grove. We said ah! looked wise—but for the life of us we do not know what those gentlemen mean—The court-house bell tolled, and all marched towards the court room, speculators, directors, pardoned and unpardoned rebels, government officials, ex officials, spectators, and last though not least, the members of the press, all went together, and prepared to look upon the enacting of a scene with all the parts dried and cut.

Early in the morning one friend came to us and said, Do you know who are the officers of the road? We said, oh! no, the meeting has not been held yet? Pshaw, says he, Ted R. Caldwell will be President, Sam'l S. Kirkland, Superintendent, and Messrs. McKesson, Tait, Davidson and Malone, Directors. Another came and still another, telling us the same thing, until we thought the whole town affected with the gift of prophecy. Well, the meeting then called Dr. J. G. Ramsey, to the Chair, and Messrs. W. L. McCorkle and J. F. Alexander, Secretaries, and adjourned to dinner. We had a splendid dinner at the Bost House, and after dinner; we met again, and the reports were handed in. From them we learn that the Company is indebted to parties in the North $20 350—but they are not pressing, and offer to furnish any material wanted on time. The amount due on construction account when collected will be sufficient to pay all the indebtedness of the road. The Confederate Government owed to the road $177.553 87. The destruction of property by Stoneman's raid amounted to $111.00 at anti bellum prices. A loan of $20,000 is needed.

The American Telegraph Company have made arrangements to run a line to Morganton. It has been suggested by Gov. Holden that acts of the Directory since May 1861 are illegal. The President in conclusion recommends the greatest liberality in their conduct towards old contractors, &c

An election was held for Directors—and F. E. Shober, G. F. Davidson, W. F. McKesson, J. Malone and S. McD. Tait, were put in nominatinn. The four last were elected.

A motion was adopted to commence work as soon as financially possible.

The question of salary then came up and after an exciting and earnest debate it was settled at $2500 25 for President, and $1500 25 for Secretary. This question was decided by the vote of the State proxy, who contrary to the usual custom, voted on this occasion. The vote of the Stockholders was largely against this increase, but of course it was completely drowned by the State vote.

The same Finance Committee as last year was appointed, viz: C. A. Carlton, A. Jamison and W. P. Caldwell.

Thos. E. Brown, S. H. Wiley and T. A. Walton, were appointed Inspectors. These gentlemen own very little if any stock. The meeting then adjourned.

The Directors proceeded to the Hotel and shortly after announced the following officers, which proved our friends had the gift of prophecy

President, Col. Tod R. Caldwell; Superintendent, Samuell S. Kirkland; Secretary and Treasurer, R. F. Simonton. Business being over, we were soon whistling back to Salisbury, where we arrived at 10 o'clock, after a most delightful ride in the bright moonlight. Many were tired, many were disappointed, many had weary hearts, but we did not care a copper and felt the truth of the old axiom, very strongly what's the hodds as long as you're apy.

WHAT IT HAS COST THE SOUTH.

We take the following from the New York *World:*

The Albany *Journal* is expatiating on the misery, losses, destruction, and depopulation the South has brought upon itself by the rebellion. Its great source of wealth, the cotton culture, is crippled and nearly destroyed. Slavery is uprooted. The capital of its banks has been engulfed by investments in the rebel war debt. The proud influence it used to exert in the politics of the Union has been blighted. Its millionairies have become beggars. Its people are clothed hundreds of thousands of them in mourning; other hundreds of thousands in rags. They are smitten in their affections, mortified in their pride, and stung by a sense of their folly. We copy from the *Journal* the following second-hand estimate of losses in life and limb:

The scars which the war has left are terrible. She is mutilated almost beyond recognition. The following is an estimate by the Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* of the number of Southern men enlisted and killed or disabled during the rebellion:

States.	*Enlistments.*	*Dead and Disabled.*
Alabama,	120,000	70,000
Arkansas, say	50,000	30,000
Florida,	17,000	10,000
Georgia,	131,000	76,000
Kentucky, say	50,000	30,000
Lousiana, say	60,000	34,000
Mississippi,	78,000	45,000
Missouri, say	40,000	24,000
Maryland, say	40,000	24,000
N. Carolina,	140,000	85,000
S. Carolina,	65,000	40,000
Tennessee, say	60,000	34,000
Texas, saty	93,000	53,000
Virginia, say	180,000	105,000
Total,	1,124,000	660,000

What an appalling record! Six hundred and sixty thousand men dead and disabled. This is probably far below the truth. And all because of the unhallowed ambition of half dozen reckless pilitician s!

The appalling picture is but too true. Why, then, do papers of the class of the *Journal* keep up a hyena howl for vengeance and the "punishment of traitors?" *Have* they not been punished? The only use of punishment is as a warning for the future, to deter from a repetition of the offense. But if the terrible sufferings and losses depicted by the *Journal* will not suffice to discourage a new rebellion, is it likely that the lesser penalties which may now be inflicted would have that effect? It is no mark of manliness to strike the prostrate. *Debellare superbos sed parcere subjectis*, is a rule which brave and generous spirits have always held in esteem.

Mr Editor:

DEAR SIR:—Would that you could always give a little corner of your morning's paper which is so widely circulated to the sweet effusions of "Philo." The diffusions of such sentiment in our *families* is calculated to do good for the present, as well as to arouse happy past associations, producing mellowed and hallowed thoughts, also giving vigor and moral courage through the vicissitudes of life, and particularly for the future.

Very Respectfully,

M. B.

Maretzek says the price of the New York Herald's friendship for the opera is $20,000 a season.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gold was 144 in New York on the 28th.

The reason assigned by those who ought to know for the withdrawal of the names of Robt. E. Lee and several others from the charge of conspiracy with Wirz, is that those persons are actually or constructively in the custody of the United States, but not on trial.

Gov. Brough of Ohio died on the 29th.

Judge J. Jones, of Alabama, has been arrested at Montgomery, and held to bail in the sum of $20,000. He has been United States and Confederate States District Judge.

The National Bank of Wellington, Ohio, was robbed on the night of the 28th of from seventy to one hundred thousand dollars in Government bonds, which were on special deposit.—The property of the Bank was not touched—No arrests have been made.

General Thomas has severely reprimanded Colonel Blackburn and Superintendent Quinn for their cowardly and unofficer like attack on General Wheeler, and promised them a court-martial had they not been mustered out of the service.

In Concord, Mass. last week, a young man named Michael McManus was found dead on the scaffold of a barn, with a bullet wound through his head. Bryne McDonald, the uncle of McManus, has been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the deed.

Mrs. Ephraim Griswold, a wealthy old lady, who resides in the west part of Williston, Vermont, about seventy miles from the city, was found in her barn on the 28th brutally murdered. Her husband was absent from home at the time. The perpetrator of the deed is as yet unknown. A large amount of money was in the house, which is missing.

A few cases of yellow fever are reported at New Orleans, but they excite no uneasiness, as they are of a mild type, and yield readily to careful treatment. The health of the city generally was never bettee.

The repeated statements about a contemplated visit of the President to Richmond are mere speculations.

The sale of government horses and mules has been stopped at different military posts for the purpose of ascertaining the magnitude of Indian depredations in the Western States and Territories. The Total destruction by the Indians of over five miles of the Western Union Telegraph line in Utah, at a single point, and the hostile attitude of the savages in that region, makes it important to despatch additional mounted forces to learn how formidable they are beyond. Additional supply trains will also have to be sent to meet emergencies. The scarcity of oats of the old crop was the strongest incentive the government had for the immediate sale of animals, and some embarrassment may yet be felt before the new crop is marketable. It is a curious fact that the demand upon the grain market, North and South, and especially in the article of oats, was greater during the last three months of the war than any other period of the rebellion. This was probably because both sections employed more horses and mules for cavalry and for quartermasters' and ambulance trains than at any time before.

In the Mississippi Convention, on Thursday last, the ordinance proposing to submit the constitutional amendment to the people for ratification or rejection was lost—five to forty-four.

"You have been sorely tried," said a sympathizing friend of Joe Crowdon, weeping over the coffin of his third wife. "Yes," responded the bereaved one, "I have always had the dreadfulest luck with women."

At Leesburg Va., recently, the negroes had a "tournament," and about ten knights—black knights of course—entered the lists. The dusky population from the surrounding country gathered in great numbers.

There is an ex-army sutler in Indianapolis who made $200,000 in fourteen months' time, and invested the whole amount in United States bonds, which are exempt from taxation.

In the dining-room of the principal hotel of Nantucket is posted a notice: "Guests will please so arrange themselves as to present a festive appearance."

Miss M. A. Babcock, a school teacher at Providence, R. I., was killed last week by taking poison in mistake for medicine.

On the 11th inst. the New Orleans Delta newspaper establishment (confiscated) was sold at auction for five thousand two hundred dollars.

Josh Billing says: I was once axed if I believed in the final salvation of men, and said I did; but let me pick the men."

At a recent praire chicken hunt in Iowa, eight hundred and fifty-seven birds were killed in four hours by nineteen men.

Abdel Kader left England because he was not invested with the Order of the Bath as well as the Bay of Tunis.

Queen Victoria is reported to be much grieved at her daughter Helena's obstinate affection for a British subject.

The Philadelphia Ledger's Washington correspondent denies, "by authority," that the colored troops are to be disbanded.

Rev. B. J. Lavall, of Marion county, Kentucky, has been appointed Catholic Bishop of Louisville.

The figs weigh five and a half ounces in San Francisco.

Mr. Daniel J. Lander has been appointed provisional manager of Richmond city with power to enforce all civil ordinances.

Wade Hampton has applied for pardon.

The Captain of a British schooner which arrived at New Orleans on the 15th inst reported that about a dozen deserters or discharged men from the United States army or navy had been engaged in piratical operations on the coast of Honduras, having murdered the crew of a small schooner, and setting sail in it, captured several other vessels. They were last seen near the coast of Cuba, with an English vessel in pursuit.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptor, from Richmond, Virginia, has gone to Florence, Italy, where she will be under the instruction of competent masters. She has been teaching for some time past in Richmond.

A singular spectacle was witnessed in London on the 30th ult.—the Queen of the Sandwich Island and her suit attending service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Queen, who is described as a singularly handsome and dignified woman, was dressed in mourning.

Edwin Booth and his brother-in-law, J. S. Sleper Clark have opened the Walnut Streets Theatre.

Thirteen brothers and sisters—the oldest not twenty years of age—now lie side by side in a graveyard near Walkersville, Md., all of whom died of diphtheria. Eight of them have deceased within the past four weeks.

In the cemetery at Sharon, Conn., is a very unique family grave, consisting of a verdant mound with a circle of six gravestones around it, facing outward. Six of these commemorate the virtues of the six departed wives of D——S——, and the seventh, a more stately slab than the rest, bears the simple but affecting inscription, "Our Husband."

The Paraguayans have invaded the Northern part of Brazil. Active preparations were being made to meet them.

The cholera is spreading in Egypt.

The cattle plague is spreading in England.

Fourteen paymasters of the army of Virginia are connected with Col. Benney in his alleged frauds.

In this country we are discussing the policy of allowing negro suffrage. In Hayti the negro revolutionists are demanding that all white residents shall be debarred all Governmental privileges.

Moses Booke, was arrested in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, a few days ago, charged with attempting an outrage on the little daughter of Mr. Arnold, near Broadneck, aged five years. A negress prevented it and informed on him.

Organizations under the new State Government of Aarkansas are complete in nearly all the counties, and the offices have all been filled by loyal men. Matters go on as smoothly as in Massachusetts.

In Kentucky the election has gone, five Conservative and four Radical members to Congress. As far as heard from there are in the Legislature ninteen Conservative and seventeen Radical Senators, and forty five Conservatives and twenty eight Radicals in the Lower House. Two counties and two State Senatorial districts yet to be heard from.

The President and South Carolina—Extract From a Speech by Gov. Perry.

Provisional Governor Perry made a speech, in the nature of a report, of his visit to Washington, to his neighbors at Greenville, South Carolina, on the 1st instant. The following passage have general interest, as indicating the spirit that prevails at Washington:

We were received very cordially, and remained an hour or two with the President. I told him that the people of South Carolina accepted the terms of his proclamation, and were disposed to return to their allegiance to the Union. That, from having been the most rebellious State in the South, I was satisfied South Carolina would, henceforth, be one of the most loyal of the Southern States. That she would reform her Constitution and abolish slavery, give the election of Governor and Presidential Electors to the people, and equalize the representation of the State. I gave it as my opinion that the disunion feeling of the South had originated in the parishes.

The President expressed himself gratified at the course South Carolina was likely to pursue, and instead of manifesting any bitter or revengeful spirit, he evinced great kindness, solicitude and magnanimity. The whole delegation was deeply impressed with the courtesy, dignity and ability of his Excellency.—His political views expressed to us were those of a patriot and a statesman. He wished to see the country once more quiet, peaceable, happy and prosperous.—In regard to the relative powers of the State and the Federal Government, his opinions were identical with my own, so long expressed in South Carolina. He was equally opposed to the centralization and consolidation of power in Congress as he was to the secession of the States. It must be left to the Legislature of each State to decide who shall be allowed to vote in the State. Any attempt on the part of Congress to control the elective franchise of a State would be unwarrantable usurpation. He expressed an ardent wish to see the Constitution of South Carolina popularized by abolishing the parish representation, and equalizing the political power of the upper and lower country, giving the election of Governor to the people, and also the election of electors of President and Vice Presicent.

On leaving the President, he requested me to call and see Dr. Seward, Secretary of State, and give him the same information I had given his Excellency in reference to the public feelings and sentiment of South Carolina. This I did in company with the South Carolina delegation. We found Mr. Seward kind and cordial, and gratified at the information we gave him with regard to the politics of South Carolina. Before visiting Mr. Seward, I had been to call on the Attorney General, Mr. Speed. He expressed himself surprised and mortified at my speech, made to you on the 3d of July. But I soon discovered that he had only glanced over the speech, and did not comprehend the tone and temper of my remarks. I told Mr. Seward what the Attorney General had said, He replied: I read your speech this morning attentively, and considering the standpoint from which you made it, I think it a very good one. Wher. I was Governor of New York, said Mr. Seward, I used to make speeches which were very severely criticised in Charleston, and I said to myself, what the devil have the people of Charleston to do with my speech made in New York? I did not speak to them or for them, but to the people of New York. And I suppose, Mr. Perry, you intented your speech for South Carolina and not for Washington.

I likewise paid my respects to the Secretary of War, in company with the South Carolina delegation, and endeavored to lay before this high functionary the true condition of affairs in South Carolina. I regretted not seeing Gen Howard, who is at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington. But I addressed a letter to him, giving him my views in reference to the freedmen, and asking his instructions. The whole South Carolina delegation were earnest in their efforts to impress the President and his Cabinet with the impolicy of garrisoning South Carolina with colored troops. I had hoped to see Gen. Gillmore on this subject as I returned through Columbia.

The last interview I had with the President, he requested me to write him and keep him informed as to any difficulty which I might meet in organizing a provisional government. I said to him: "I have already, Mr. President, organized a provisional government for South Carolina, by adopting the state Government. I have issued my proclamation ordering all civil officers in South Carolina to take the oath of allegiance and resume their official duties." "well," said he, "you are a most expeditious Governor," I replied by saying that my appointment came late, and I thought it necessary to work rapidly. I further said to him that I would have the State ready, with the Constitution reformed and her members of Congress elected by the first Monday of December, when Congress convened.

LOCAL.

LATE PAPERS.

Mr. P. H. Montague has made arrangements to supply the citizens daily with the latest papers. To give our evidence of his enterprise, he laid upon our desk on Friday a copy of the following papers: N. Y. Herald, of the 28th; N. Y. Weekly of the 26th; Richmond Times, 31st; N. Y. News 28th; Baltimore Gazette of the 29th; Philadelphia Inquirer 28th; Washington Chronicle 29th; The World 28th; Tribune 28th; and the Richmond Republic 30th. He will be found at the Quartermaster office on main street.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM A CITIZEN.

We have received another letter from the indignant citizen which we publish:

Salisberry Aug. the 29th.

Sur–mi frends tel mee that u awt knot tu hev publishst mi epis.l tu u that thee orthoragraphicel & sintacks wur knot apropinkuate tu the subjict let mee, cay hear hwot i Ced B 4 & that is i ville knot subjugai'e miselve tu ene submisshuns tu yure ridikule butt Ville continew tu speeke mi sentemints kume hwot ma- i du knot C Y U shud' vishe Tu malke in the ise of the peepel the citi authoreteese ridickulus & u hed Bettir stopp it & tirn eure at 10 tion tu the konditch sion uf the strettes & the helth uf the citi if u malke ene moor funn i vil surtinli caul u tu ackount.

EuRes & so 4th X

A COMPLIMENT TO "PHILO"

We have received the following pretty compliment to "Philo," which we give, hoping it will encourage him in his highly appreciated efforts to elevate his race.

"Philo," will frequently be heard through our columns, at least, he has promised us as much.

Meeting Extraordinary—Nine hundred Negroes resolve to return to their Masters.

From the Mobile Register, Aug. 16.

Upon the testimony of an old citizen, who was present, we have to report the proceedings of a very extrordinary meeting of negroes, which took place on Sunday, near this city, in the direction of Dog River. Nine hundred of them assembled to consider their condition, their rights and duties, under the new State of existence upon which they have been so suddenly launched. Our informant was surprised at the hard, practical sense and moderation of tone with which the spokesman of the meeting urged their views. After long talk and careful deliberation this meeting resolved, by a vote of seven hundred voices to two hundred that they had made a practical trial for three months of the freedom which the war has bequeathed to them; that its realities were far from being so flattering as their imagination had painted it; that they had discovered that the prejudices of color were by no means confined to the people of the South; but on the contrary, that it was stronger and more marked against them in strangers from the North than in the home people of the South, among whom they had been reared; that negroes, no more than the white men, could live without work, or be comfortable without homes; that their Northern deliverers from bondage had not, as they had expected, and been taught to expect, undertaken to provide for their happy existence in their new state of Freedom; and that their old masters had ceased to take any interest in them or have a care for them; and finally that their "last state was worse than the first," and it was their deliberate conclusion that their true happiness and well being required them to return to their homes which they had abandoned in a moment of excitement, and go to work again under their old masters. And so the resolutions were passed, and at last accounts the wanderers were packing up their little stock of movable goods, preparatory to the execution of their sensible purpose.

MARRIED!

In this Town, at the County Court Clerk's Office, on the 31st ult., by Rev. William Lambeth, M. J. C. BASINGER to Miss SUSAN J. SHAVER.

In this Town, on the 31st ult., by Rev. William Lambeth, Mr. JOHN R. HOLSHOUSER to Miss TRISSA C. OVERCASH.

In this County, on the 20th ult., by Rev. Isaac M. Shaver, Mr. WILLIAM H. BEAN to Mrs. EVE A. FRICK.

DIED!

SARAH ANN JEMIMA SCHERER daughter of Daniel and Anna Roseman, was born July 11th, 1834, and died Feb 15th, 1865. after a severe illness of three months and seventeen days, aged 30 years, 7 months and 4 days, she lived 10 years in wedlock, and was mother of four chidren.

In early life she was catechized and received into full communion with the Ev. Luth. Church, in which she lived til the time of her death. At the age of about 19 years she professed to be hopefully converted at a protracted meeting held in the village of Newton, Catawba Co., and from early life she was especially friendly to the really poor.

After her case began to assume a serious form she manifested considerable anxiety as to her recovery, but said to her husband, "I am not afraid to die."

During the greater part of her sickness she suffered most intensely and frequently prayed that God might be pleased to release her from her suffering by a speedy death, yet she bore all as patiently, and with as much christian fortitude as could be expected.

When sinking in the arms of death, she said to her family, "Now give me a parting kiss." This being done, she said to her mother, "Give all my friends farewell for me, and tell them to meet me in heaven." Her last audible whisper was, "yes," in answer to the question, "Is Jesus precious?"—[Com.

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS,

AND

Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1mod85

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865—dte81

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,

MOURNING GOODS,

Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear and ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

Dry Goods,

Domestics,

Crockery,

Cutlery,

Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

J C TURNER,

Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865 tf–63

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

Carriage and Harness For Sale.

I HAVE a superior Family Carriage and Harness for sale.

Aplly to JOHN WASHINGTON, or

DR M WHITEHEAD.

Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1865.—d2wpd77

WANTED.

COPIES OF THE 'DAILEY' and 'WEEKLY' "CAROLINA WATCHMAN," bearing dates From the 1st to the 12th of April, 1865. Send them to the "BANNER" Office, and oblige,

J. J. BRUNER.

Aug. 24. 3t–77

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

THE PRICE of BOARD will be $15,00 per month. The price of Tuition will be at the rate of $30,00 per Session of 20 week.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French and Drawing.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and, also, a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The greatest possible indulgence will be given to patrons.

Address J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Statesville, N. C

Salisbury July 24, pd—1m–61

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12.

Brown and Bleached shirting.

Calicoes.

Linen, silk, & Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Shoes, Ladie's & Gents.

Hosiery,

Hats Black & Drab.

Suspenders.

Irish Linen,

Shirt Collars & Bosoms.

Coats Spool Thread

Flax do.

Buttons assorted.

Hoop Skirts.

Black Braid.

Iron.

Nails.

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.

Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c. &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly–63—

HOPKINS & CO.,

HOPKINS, HULL & ATCHISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 258 BALTIMORE St.

Oposite Hanover St.

Baltimore.

ASK their old friends and Merchants generally to call and examine their stock.

July 9, 1865. 1mpd–64

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production*. But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug 12. tf–69

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS,

Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantua making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNGROSS,

Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 26, '65-tf.

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by

MOSES A. SMITH

Salisbury, July 1, 1865 tf–42

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office. Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Goverhor:
LEWIS HAINES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mod82

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
dtf81 Stated Clerk.

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash*.

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.
Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m-63

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mod82 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,
WHERE he can be found at all hours unless
Professionally Engaged.
Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S
Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.
Aug. 12 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.
Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.